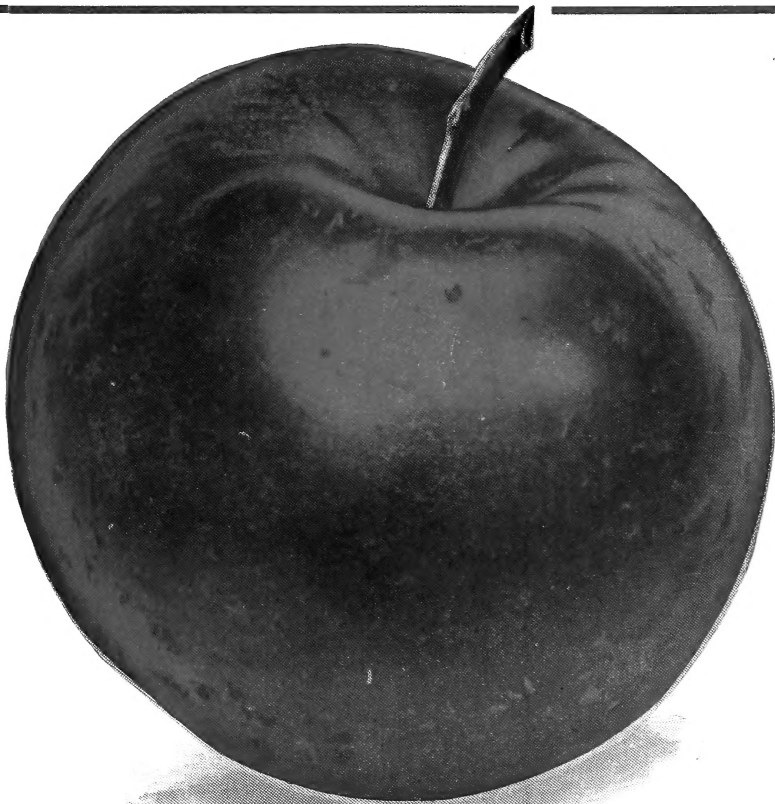


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

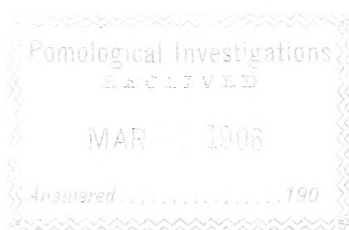
1906
U.S. Department of Agriculture
LIBRARY
100
Alfred O. Hawkins
DEEPHAVEN NURSERY

Excelsior, Minnesota



Fruit *and* Ornamental Trees
Small Fruits, Shrubs

ADAPTED TO **Roses, Etc.** **MINNESOTA**



Business Points

We grow our fruit, and our judgment of varieties is based on actual field trials.

Our nursery is located near the south shore of Lower Lake Minnetonka, midway between Excelsior and Wayzata, one mile east of Deephaven Station and one-half mile east of Saint Louis Hotel, on county road.

Our stock is grown on new, rich soil, which makes extra strong, well-rooted trees and plants.

Agents—We employ no agents to call upon you and solicit your patronage. Our prices are so low we cannot afford to pay commissions. This is our retail catalogue. We will send our wholesale price list to nurserymen and those in the trade only.

Guarantee—We warrant our stock true to name and as represented. Should any stock not prove true to name we will refund the purchase money or replace the stock true to name, but are not liable for further damage, and while we are exercising great care to prevent mixture the above is to be the condition on which all stock is sold.

Remittances should be made by postoffice or express money orders, bank drafts or registered letter.

Mistakes—Our customers are requested to notify us at once of any errors that may have been made in filling their orders. We will cheerfully rectify the same, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

Packing Season—The spring packing and shipping season usually opens here about the fifteenth of April and continues until middle of May.

THE ORCHARD.

Fruits are a luxury, necessity, appetizer, stimulant, tonic, food and medicine all in one.

SOIL AND SITE.

Choose good, rich soil—neither too low or too high. A gentle slope toward the north or west is best. If compelled to use sandy ground plant about six inches deeper than trees stood in the nursery, and mulch with manure each fall.

PLANTING.

Plow and pulverize the soil thoroughly. Lay off in rows north and south. The holes must be of ample size to admit the roots fully without cramping. Before planting the ends of all roots should be cut smooth with a sharp knife. Cut about one-half of the last year's growth off the top. Set the tree about two inches deeper than they originally grew. Plant the heaviest part of the top toward the southwest and lean the tree a little the same way. Sift in fine dirt between the roots; bring every root in contact with the soil, which should be firmed thoroughly about the roots. Finish by drawing loose earth around the tree to the height of about two inches, which should not be tramped, as it tends to make the ground bake.

CULTIVATION.

Cultivate immediately after planting, and about once a week until first of September. Shallow cultivation is best. Do not grow clover or any kind of grass in the young orchard.

MULCHING.

A mulch of coarse manure applied in the fall around the tree is a guard against winter injury. Before applying the manure draw loose earth against the trunk of the tree to the height of about six inches. This protects the bark from coming in contact with the manure, and keeps mice from girdling the tree. In the spring level down and cultivate.

PRUNING.

Fruit trees should be headed about sixteen or eighteen inches from the top of the ground. At this distance the limbs will shade the body of the tree from the scorching rays of the sun, and the gathering of the fruit is less expensive. June is the proper time to prune, and the wound at that time soon starts to heal over. If very large limbs are to be cut off it should be done in March on a mild day, when the wood is not frozen. Sprouts below the head should be removed at once; also branches that cross or rub against others.

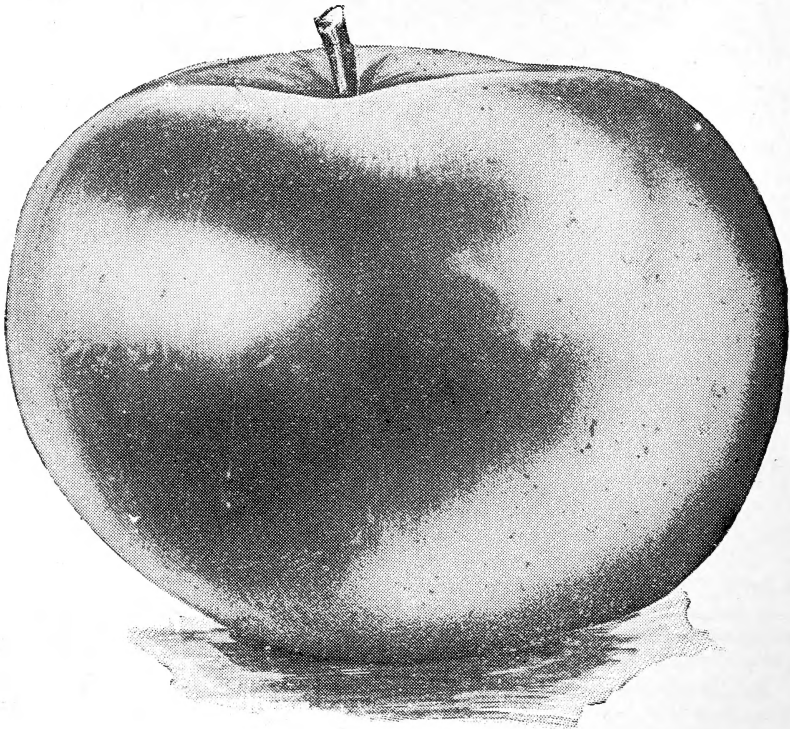
Apple Trees

We will describe the varieties of apples in the order of their hardiness to enable customers to select the very hardiest for the most severe locations of our state. Most catalogues that we have read seem to teach that each variety catalogued is "one of the best." We have not found it so, and will state simple facts, such as we know them, whether good or bad. Plant twenty feet apart in the row and thirty feet between the rows. An apple tree is self-fertile, but some varieties do not mature perfect fruit unless near some other variety. Therefore it is safer not to plant acres of any one kind without having a few rows of other varieties in it. The space between the rows and trees may be planted to small fruits, such as Raspberries, Currants and Gooseberries. Both small fruits and trees seem to like and be benefitted by the arrangement.

Hibernal—A Russian apple, large size, smooth, striped dull red. One of the best cooking apples we have for two months in the fall. Tree a very vigorous grower, productive, and a perfect iron-clad in constitution. It is one of the best stocks to plant for top-working, with more tender sorts. Season October to December.

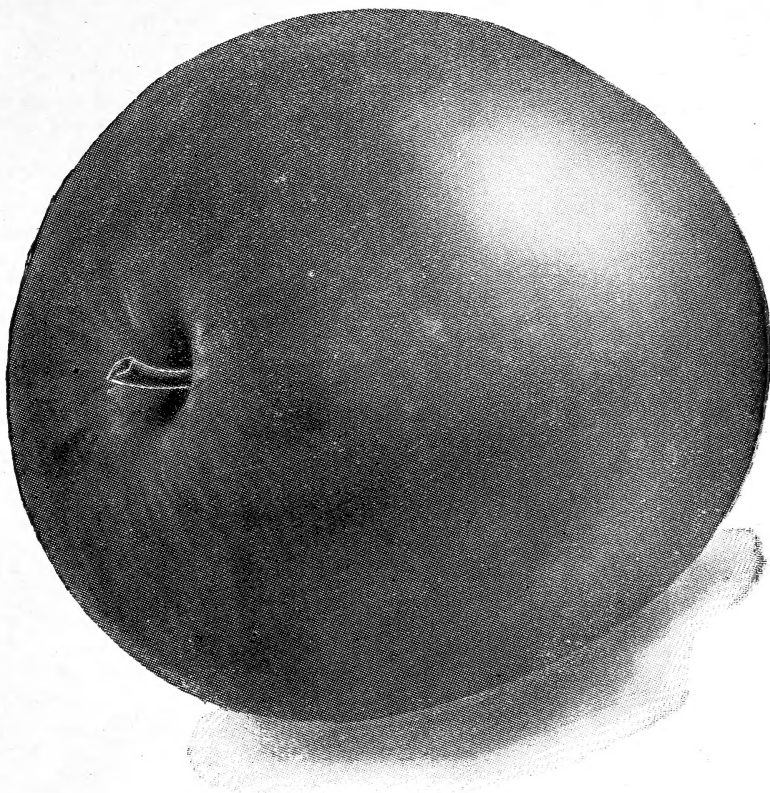
Duchess—A beautiful Russian apple; large, yellow, striped with red, juicy, with rich subacid flavor. Tree an early bearer, vigorous and very productive. The best summer cooking apple. A profitable market apple where there is not an over-production. Season August.

Charlamoff—Very much like the Duchess; a little later; hangs to tree better, and superior in flavor; excellent for cooking and fine for dessert. Profitable for market. Not as free from blight as Duchess.



Patten's Greening.

Patten's Greening—Origin Iowa. Large greenish yellow; bears early and abundantly. A good cooking apple. Tree a very vigorous grower of spreading habit. Not subject to blight. One of our most profitable market



Wealthy.

varieties. Members of Excelsior and Lonk Lake Fruit Growers' Associations buy more of this variety than any, except the Wealthy.

Wealthy—Medium to large, smooth, red, flesh tender and juicy. Young, sure and too profuse a bearer. Everywhere the very best fall apple. Very profitable for market. Should not be planted on hillsides sloping toward the south, as it is somewhat subject to blight on such locations. In great demand at Lake Minnetonka, where it originated; probably planted at this place more than all other varieties put together. November to February.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple, medium to small; yellow, striped with red, and covered with whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly acid and agreeable. A dwarfish upright grower; productive. One of the finest dessert apples grown. Ripens early in August.

Iowa Beauty—Origin Iowa. Large, red and yellow. Fine for cooking and dessert. Tree vigorous, healthy grower. Profitable for market, ripening right after Duchess, when apples are scarce. August and September.

Peerless—Originated near Faribault, Minn. Fruit medium to large, green and red, pleasant subacid flavor. Tree a vigorous, straight, upright grower, free from blight. Good market variety. October to February.

Longfield—Size hardly medium; yellow, with red cheek; quality good; strong, spreading crooked grower, early, prolific bearer. Very satisfactory for home use.

Borovinka—A Russian variety, large size, smooth; yellow, streaked with red; juicy. Fine for dessert and cooking. Tree a vigorous, upright grower. August.

Yellow Transparent—A Russian apple, medium size, pale yellow; flesh tender and juicy, sprightly subacid, an excellent dessert apple. Very productive. Best early apple for market. Its only fault is blighting. Avoid southern slopes and plant on thin soils where possible. August.

Anism—Russian origin; medium size, red and yellow; fine flavored. Very productive. Good for home use, but rather small for market. October to December.

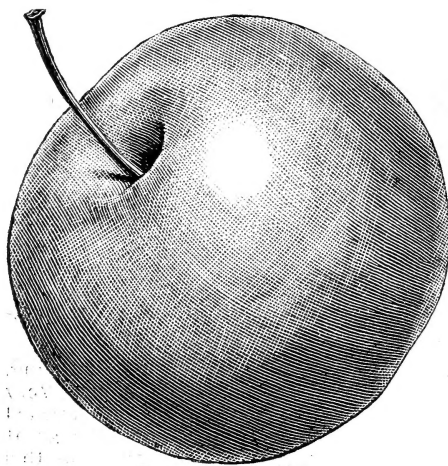
Malinda—Medium size, yellow, fine grained and nearly sweet. A good eating apple and a long keeper. December to May.

McMahon White—Originated in Wisconsin. Very large, nearly white. A good cooking apple. Profitable for nearby markets; bruises easily. October.

Northwestern Greening—Of Wisconsin origin. Large to very large; greenish yellow, mildly acid, extra long keeper. Tree vigorous grower; attains a large size. December to May.

Wolf River—Originated in Wisconsin. A great fruit, often weighing a pound or more. Greenish yellow, shaded with dark and light red. A strong grower and moderate bearer. A fine eating apple, a most excellent cooker, and outsells all other apples on the market. Good sort to follow Wealthy. Not reliable everywhere. December to January.

Crab Apples



Lyman's Prolific.

Lyman's Prolific—Originated by H. M. Lyman, Excelsior, Minn., from seed planted in 1868. The original tree has a spread of over forty feet and yielded thirty bushels of fruit in 1900. This old tree is perfect in health and growing vigorously. Fruit a little larger than Transcendant, rounish, oval, nearly red. Color and shape resembles the Hyslop, and should take its place, as it is better in every respect, both in fruit and tree. For hardiness, bearing and quality combined it has no equal. The money seeking orchardist who fails to plant extensively misses his best chance. The commission men of Minneapolis tell us that a good fall

crab like the Prolific is in better demand than any large apple. It has brought from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel the last five years. September to December. Price, 4 to 6 feet, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

Florence—Originated by Peter M. Gideon, Lake Minnetonka, Minn. Early, excellent quality, young, very prolific bearer. Highly ornamental when loaded with its immense crops of fruit. Very satisfactory, the most profitable crab of its season. September.

Virginia—Fruit size of Transcendant; color bright red; strong, spreading grower. The trunk of the tree is subject to sunscald. September.

Martha—Originated by P. M. Gideon, Lake Minnetonka, Minn. Large, bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light red; mild, clear tart. Surpasses all other crabs for culinary purposes. Strong grower, a perfect pyramid in tree. Not profitable for market; blooms full, but often fails to set fruit well. September to December.

Transcendant—Red and yellow, juicy and crisp; very strong grower; immensely productive. A very profitable sort for market where it does not blight too badly. Should not be planted near other trees, as it is supposed to infect other varieties with its blight.

Shields—Rather small for market, but excellent for home use. Tree is vigorous, very hardy, productive. A good stock for top working tender varieties upon. September and October.

Hyslop—Dark crimson, with bloom; very showy fall crab. It blights badly. Should be superseded by Lyman's Prolific, which is better in every respect. October, November.

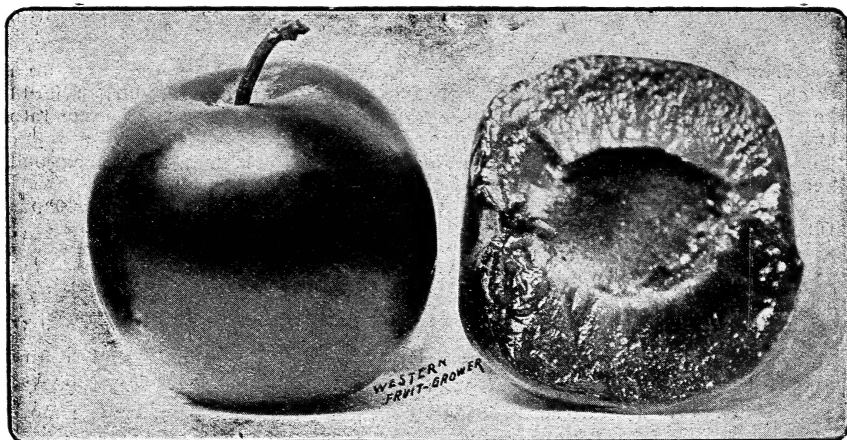
Early Strawberry—Medium size, highly colored, good quality. An excellent early crab for home use; too perishable for market. August.

Whitney No. 20—Large, glossy green, splashed with carmine; flesh firm and juicy; fine for dessert; rather a small apple of good quality than a true crab. September.

Prices on apples and crabs three years old, 4 to 6 feet, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100, \$120.00 per thousand.

Plums

The plum has not in recent years been planted as extensively as it deserves. This is one of the most reliable fruits in this climate, and does well as far north as Manitoba. Some varieties prove very profitable for market and others of little or no value. No one need hesitate to plant any of the well-tried varieties named in this catalogue. From earliest to latest varieties they cover a season of over two months. In planting be sure and plant several different kinds, as some of the best sorts are not self fertile. It is therefore desirable to mix the varieties in the row. Plant twelve feet apart in the row and twenty feet apart between the rows.



Wolf Plum.

Forest Garden—Medium size, red and yellow; fine, very early. Hardy and productive. Season August.

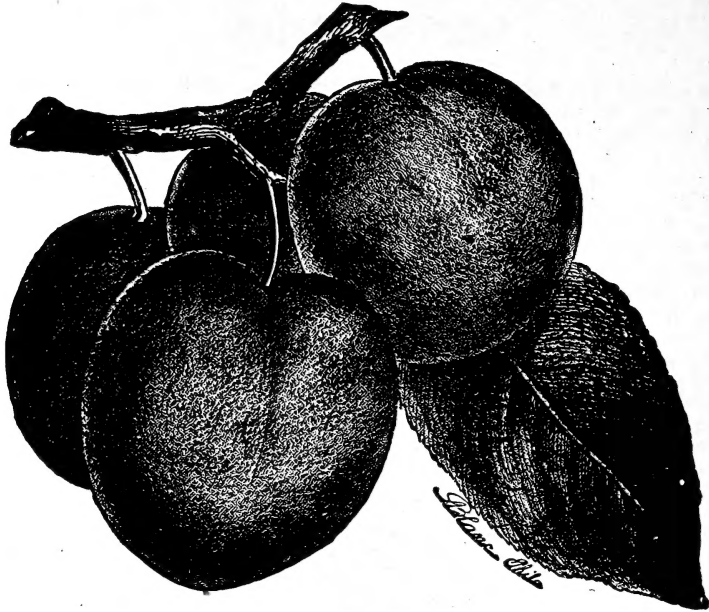
Wolf—Very large, dark red, good quality, freestone, small pit. Rather acid for culinary purposes. A very vigorous grower and productive. One of the best for market. We were awarded bronze medal and diploma from the World's Fair, 1904, on this variety.

Rollingstone—Medium to large, dull red, dots minute; bloom thick blue, skin thick, flesh yellow, flavor sweet, quality good. Season medium early.

Surprise (new)—Originated at Sleepy Eye, Minn. Very large, red, with light dots; flesh thick, meaty, firm, best quality, long keeper. A strong, grower, immensely productive. Number one for home use and market; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

Klondike—Golden yellow; freestone; very early.

Wyant—Large, pale red, with bloom. Fruits in great masses and clusters. Irregular grower, very vigorous and healthy. Good market variety.



Desota.

Desota—Medium size, red, shaded with yellow, round and oblong, skin thick, flesh firm, rich, juicy and sweet. It is inclined to overbear. Should be planted on moist, rich ground, or be well manured when they come into bearing.

Weaver—Large; red with blue bloom, oblong, flesh firm, freestone, good keeper. Tree very hardy, productive and regular bearer.

Price on plums, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

Cherries

Plant on well-drained land. Plant close north and south, and cultivate often, until after fruiting. Cherries are not reliable in Minnesota. The following are the most hardy:

Compass Cherry Plum—Origin Minnesota. Perfectly hardy. A cross between a plum and a cherry. Fruit red, oblong, skin thin. Tree a vigorous grower and fruits at two years old. Poor for market where not known. One of the best fruits we have for canning. A few trees should be planted by all who can for this purpose. One-year-old, 3 feet high, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

English Morello—Large, late, nearly black, productive. Tree a dwarf grower.

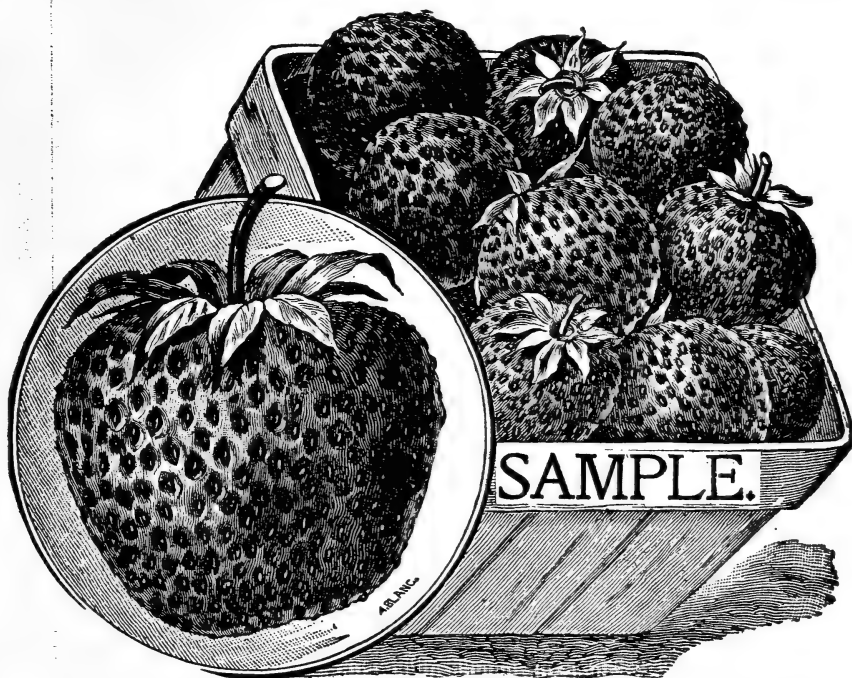
4 to 5 feet, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red, juicy, sprightly subacid. One of the best sour cherries and unsurpassed for cooking purposes; 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.



Strawberries

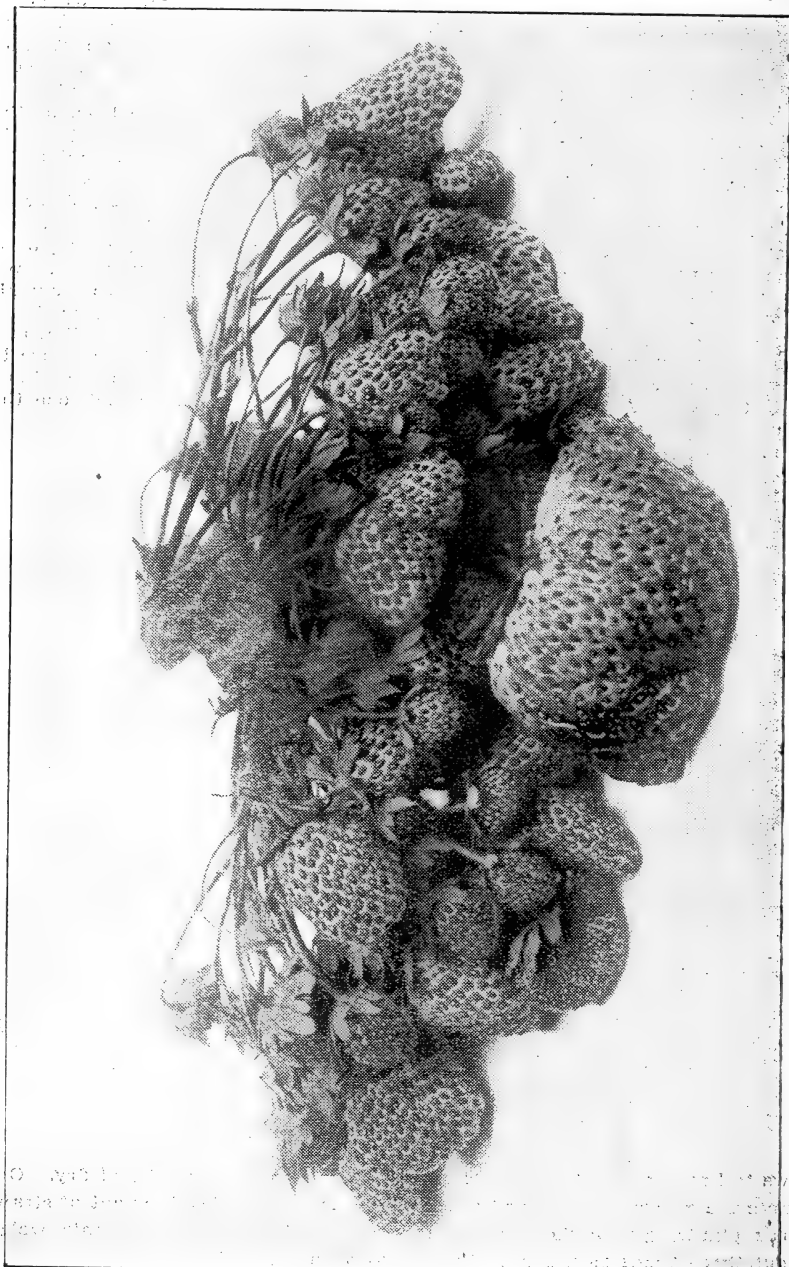
Directions for Culture—The best time to plant strawberries is in early spring in our dry climate. Choose rich, deep soil, prepared thoroughly. Set the plants in rows four to five feet apart and eighteen to twenty inches in the row. In planting a spade is one of the best implements for opening. Care should be taken not to cover the crowns, barely get the roots below the level of the surface. The roots should be spread out fan shape, press the soil firmly against the full length of the roots. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated until September 1. Protect for winter about first of November by covering the plants about two inches deep with hay, straw or leaves. We use about two and one-half tons of marsh hay or straw per acre. Hay must be held down by placing earth on it every few feet, or it often blows off. We do not risk covering in December, as many do. We know that strawberry plants are injured when the ground is bare from alternate freezing and thawing. This may happen in early winter, as it did in the year 1904. Where there is plenty of material close at hand it would be a good plan to put on a second covering of three or four inches more in December. Remove the covering in the spring just as soon as the plants begin to grow. April 15th to 20th generally with us. Place it between the



Sample.

rows to keep the fruit clean and ground from becoming hard and dry. Our plants are grown on new land especially suited to the development of strawberry plants, giving us extra fine crowns and roots. Our plants weigh about three times as much as those grown on old soil.

Note.—Those that are marked (Imp.) have imperfect flowers, and should have a row of some perfect variety marked (Per.) within fifteen feet, or they will usually produce imperfect fruit. We will describe the varieties



Splendid.

The Splendid strawberry is a very large, dark, and delicious fruit. It is one of the best varieties for home gardens. The fruit is large, elongated, and has a very dark color. It is very delicious and is one of the best varieties for home gardens. The fruit is large, elongated, and has a very dark color. It is very delicious and is one of the best varieties for home gardens.

we have in the order that they have proven profitable to us as a money maker on the market.

Splendid (Per.)—Is true to its name. Fruit large, firm and far above the average in quality and appearance, enormously productive. Plant healthy, luxuriant grower, sends out many runners. One of the most profitable for market. Season medium.

Sample (Imp.)—Few varieties have jumped into popularity as this one has. In productiveness it is perhaps surpassed by none. The fruit is very large, uniformly roundish conical in form, with an inclination to have a neck, fine quality, firm, dark in color clear through, coloring all over at once. Plant large and healthy.

Clyde (Per.)—This is perhaps the most popular new strawberry ever introduced. Fruit large to very large roundish conical, bright scarlet, firm, has crescent blood in it, and no doubt gets its immense productiveness from that variety. It makes extra strong plants, with excellent roots, reaching far into the soil, and thus being able to withstand severe drouth. One of the few varieties that seems to do well everywhere. It has the one fault of not having enough foliage to protect its fruit. This may be overcome by planting Sample every other plant.

Enhance (Per.)—Large, dark color, lustreless; quality not quite as good as the average. It, however, is late, very productive, firm and resists drouth equal to any. Profitable for shippers, being late and very firm.

Haverland (Imp.)—Medium, long, light red, medium quality, a trifle soft for shipping. Valuable for home use and nearby markets.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—Extremely vigorous and healthy plant maker. Very hardy, bright red, firm, medium to large, conical in form; never misshapen; quality excellent. A good canning berry. Season medium.

Warfield (Imp.)—Medium to small, dark color, quite firm, very early, good shipper; a reliable market sort. One of the best for canning.

Glen Mary (Per.)—Very large, dark red, glossy, moderately firm and of good quality, productive. Season medium to late.

Lovett (Per.)—Medium, quite soft, dark color, uniform size, splendid flavor. Good for home use and nearby markets.

Prices on strawberry plants. Write for special prices when several thousand are wanted; \$1.00 per hundred, \$5.00 per thousand.

Currants

Currants can be successfully planted in the fall or spring. They should be planted in good, very fertile soil. Give good cultivation and plenty of manure. Plant in rows six feet apart and four feet in the row. Prune more or less every year to get rid of the old wood, and keep the bushes open. Currant worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water. Apply with an atomizer or sprinkling can. There is big money in growing currants for the market. One acre of currants will net the planter more than three acres of red raspberries. In our new, rich soil we can grow stronger currant roots in one year than can be done in most localities in two years. We have one patch of fifteen different varieties for experimental purposes. Bushes eight years old. A few of these varieties will bear one-half bushel, while others will not yield more than a few quarts. London Market was struck by a disease in 1903. Red Cross and Fay have received severe winter injury, and Wilder is not free from it. We will catalogue the varieties in the order that they have proven profitable to us.

Prince Albert—Large size, bright red, very firm, exceedingly productive; bears full every year; berries always fill out to very end of bunch when others fail. Bush a strong, upright, stocky grower. Long-lived and hardy. Does not sucker from the roots, needs no trimming. Taking it all in all this is our best currant as a money maker. Will keep on the bush two weeks later than Victoria in good condition. We pick them first part of September, when prices are always high on the Minneapolis market.

Long Bunch Holland—Medium size, bright red, firm, very late, inferior quality, bunches long, well hidden in the bush; fruits on the old wood only.

Vigorous, hardy and long-lived. It attains a larger size than any other variety we know of. It does not fruit heavily until five or six years old.

Stewart Seedling—Origin Minnesota. Very large, bright, shiny red, very firm, excellent quality. Bunches well protected with leaves, making it a slow variety to pick. Bush vigorous; attains a large size. Profitable. The only big berry we have that is perfectly hardy and healthy. We received a silver medal on this variety from the World's Fair in 1904.

Victoria—Medium size; berries bright red, excellent quality; bush a good grower; productive. Extremely hardy. A late variety.



Pomona.

Pomona (new)—Very popular in Indiana. Berry large, clear, bright red, mild, pleasant flavor. Comes into profitable bearing early; exceedingly productive. The earliest of all to ripen. Bush hardy and healthy, not as fast a grower as the above. It got set back by being too profuse a bearer from the start.

North Star—Introduced by Jewell Nursery Company, Lake City, Minn. Berries medium to small, bright red, mild flavor. Bunch very long, quickly gathered, ripens mid-season, hangs on a long time in good condition. Bush very vigorous and suckers badly. This variety must have a high state of cultivation and plenty manure. With us it is a money maker, while our neighbor is very disappointed in his.

Red Dutch—Berries medium sized, productive, good quality, an old, well-known sort. Season early and must be picked as soon as ripe.

Wilder (new)—Berries and bunch very large, fine flavored, firm, bright attractive red color, even when dead ripe. Strong grower and very productive. Compared with Fay's Prolific, much hardier, more upright in growth, longer bunch; berry almost as large. Not perfectly hardy.

London Market—A favorite in Michigan, where it is planted more than any other red currant. Fruit medium to large, fire red, very firm and clusters fine. A sure cropper, enormously productive, holds its leaf till snow flies. It was one of our best currants up to 1903, when it became diseased; has recovered and doing well again.

Red Cross—A new red currant. Bunch very long, berries large to very end of bunch; ripens late. A good market sort. Not quite hardy.

Fay's Prolific—Largest berry of all, fine flavored, attractive red color, straggling growth; branches break very easily. Not long-lived here. Not quite hardy.

White Grape—Large; yellowish white; mildest flavor; valuable for the table. The finest white sort. Bush very vigorous and productive. Excellent for home use. Not much of a demand for white currants on the markets.

White Dutch—Small; yellowish white, mild flavor. Inferior to White Grape in every respect.

Lee's Prolific—Medium, black, short bunch; very productive. Bush vigorous and hardy. The only productive black we have. Commands a high price on the market, usually selling at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per 24-quart case.

Black Champion and Black English—Both of these varieties are so unproductive, compared with Lee's Prolific, that we will discard them for fruiting.

Prices—Currants 2 years old, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per hundred. Write us for special prices on larger quantities.

Gooseberries

Plant in fall or early spring; treat the same as currants. Plant on high, dry locations, to avoid mildew. Manure liberally. The little green worm that eats the foliage appears about May 20th. Destroy them with same remedy given for currants.



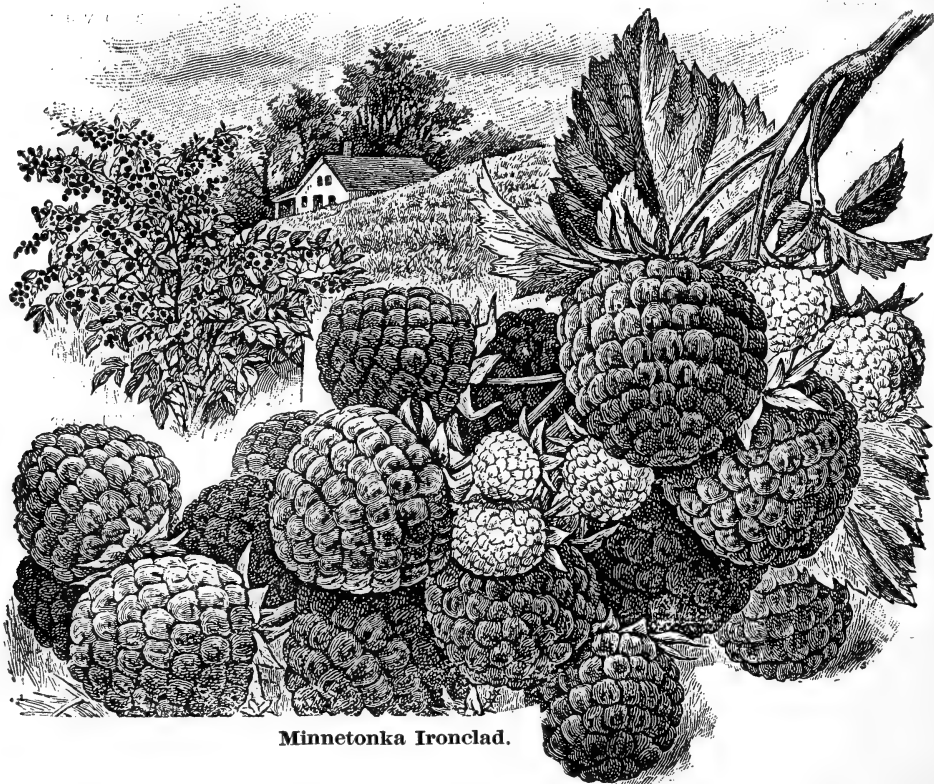
Pearl—Color pale green; large, handsome, juicy, splendid quality for both cooking and table use; an early, immense cropper, and always in demand at fancy prices. Bush healthy, hardy, vigorous grower. A sure cropper and money maker. 2 years old, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred.

Josselyn (Red Jacket)—Color red; large, smooth, quality good. It is quite thick skinned, and carries well to market, even when ripe. The

hardest very large gooseberry in cultivation. A vigorous grower, with bright, clean, healthy foliage. It attains a large size, is long lived and becomes very prolific with age. 2 years old, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred.

Houghton—A vigorous grower; slender, drooping branches; not subject to mildew; fruit medium to small, pale red, smooth, tender and good. 2 years, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per hundred.

Raspberries



Minnetonka Ironclad.

Plant raspberries in rows six feet apart and three feet in the row, or plant rows five feet apart and four feet in the row, and cultivate both ways. Set the plants with the crown about one-half inch below the surface of the ground. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as the fruit is harvested cut out all bearing canes and burn at once. If this is neglected insects will sooner or later ruin the plantation. In this state most varieties need winter protection. Cover with earth late in the fall.

King—The earliest red raspberry on record. In this locality it is the earliest red raspberry that makes the big money, often selling for \$3.00 per case of twenty-four pints. Berry round, large size, light crimson color, firm and of excellent quality; good for canning; productive. The shipper's favorite. Why? It can be shipped 1,000 miles by express in good condition. Impossible for pickers to get over-ripe and spoiled fruit in the boxes, as it drops its fruit as soon as over-ripe. Not necessary to pick on Sunday. All that is lost is the over-ripe fruit which has dropped to the ground. What a blessing to be rid of the worthless fruit in this way when the grower has not enough pickers, and after heavy rains, when the ripe fruit is water soaked and unfit for shipping. We have not given this variety any winter

protection for four years. It has leaved out to the very tips each spring. The Loudon side by side with this variety was so badly injured the winter of 1893 that we had to throw them on the brush pile. Plant King liberally. It is sure to be satisfactory and profitable. Fifty cents per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Minnetonka Ironclad—Originated near Lake Minnetonka, where the demand for the last five years has been greater than the supply. It has given such immense satisfaction to the fruit growers at Long Lake that it is almost impossible to buy any plants from those who have it. The berry closely resembles the Loudon in color; same excellent quality for canning. Unlike some kinds it does not go to pieces in the process of canning, retains color, form and flavor remarkably, and does not shrink. Bush does not resemble the Loudon. It is healthy and vigorous, of a somewhat drooping habit and bends almost to the ground beneath its load of fruit, reminding one of that immensely productive old variety, Philadelphia. True to its name it is an Ironclad, and the best variety ever introduced for the farmer who does not give any winter protection. Berries large, beautiful, rich, dark crimson color, firm and of excellent quality. Outyields any other red variety we have ever seen. Price 75 cents per dozen, \$4.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1,000.

Loudon—Have discarded this late variety for Minnetonka Ironclad.

Shipper's Pride—Closely resembles Miller. Fifty cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.

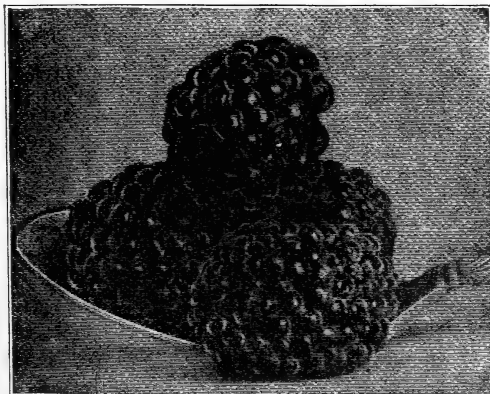
Miller—Medium; holds their size to end of season, round, bright red core small, do not crumble, poor flavor, a good shipper. Commences to ripen with the earliest and holds out with the last. This is its fault. No heavy pickings at any time. Berry pickers have a dislike to this variety. Can't make wages picking by the pint. Bush very vigorous and suckers badly. These should be hoed out like weeds. Does best where cultivated both ways. Fifty cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000.

Marlboro—Large size, light crimson color, firmness and quality not the best; very poor for canning. Sells quickly on the market on its good looks alone. Has proven the most profitable early sort for this vicinity until recent years. Fifty cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000.

Cuthbert—Large, conical, deep red, delicious and firm; season late. Plant vigorous and very prolific. Valuable on high, poor soil, where other varieties do not thrive. Must have winter protection. Price 50 cents per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

Golden Queen—Resembles the Cuthbert in every way except color. One of the finest and most profitable yellow berries grown. Needs winter protection. Seventy-five cents per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Black Cap Raspberries



Mills.

Mills—Canes very vigorous, stout, stocky and immensely productive. Produces large, jet black berries of excellent quality. A good shipper. We are very much pleased with this variety. It comes through the winter uninjured when tips of branches are covered only. Seventy-five cents per dozen, \$3.00 per 100. Write for prices per 1,000.

Cumberland—A mammoth berry, mid-season. It loads its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Its great glossy berries

outsell all others of their season. We cover the tips in August to get plants. These are not dug before spring. If plants are separated from the parent plant in the fall it is sometimes injured. Seventy-five cents per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Blackberries

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted eight feet apart and four feet in the row. It should have a thorough winter protection. About the 25th of October bend the cane in the roots by removing a spading fork full of soil from one side of the plant. Place the fork in on the opposite side about four inches from the plant and press forward. The canes should be flat on the ground. Cover up entirely with soil to the depth of four to six inches. Latter part of December cover with manure six inches deep. In spring as soon as frost is out of the ground remove the mulch placing it between the rows, remove the covering of soil and hoe it away from the row until the ground in the row is not elevated above that between the row. Place the manure in the row between the plants. Cultivate about two inches deep every week until crop is harvested. No fruit pays better where conditions are made just right, and no fruit causes greater disappointment when it is neglected.



Mersereau.

Mersereau—Fully as hardy as Snyder, twice as productive and much larger. The berries are sparkling black throughout, never turning red after gathered; firm, does not bleed in handling; as a shipper it is unsurpassed. In quality it is exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious, being without core. The seedy character of Snyder and most other sorts is noticeably absent. The canes are of exceedingly strong upright habit, attaining, upon fairly good soil, a height of eight feet. Perfectly healthy, being entirely free from rust and blight. Price, \$1.00 per dozen, \$4.00 per 100, \$30.00 per 1,000.

Snyder—A well-known berry; sweet and good. Has been our hardiest for a number of years. 50c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

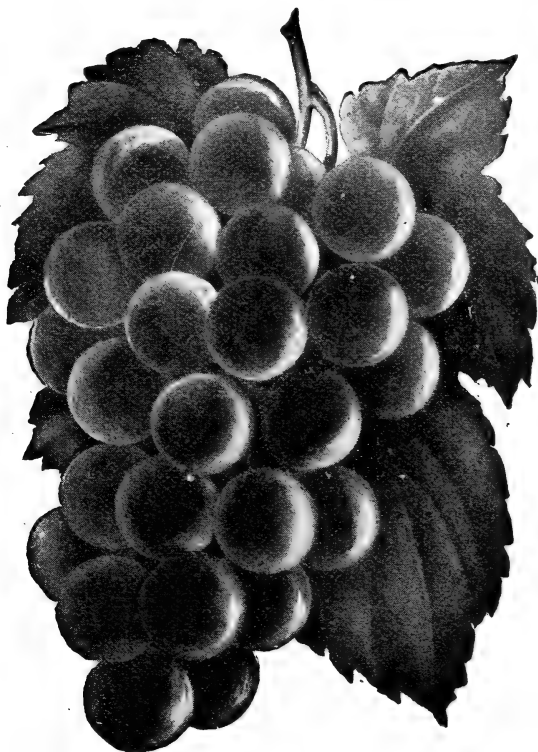
Ancient Briton—Origin Wisconsin; large, productive and sweet. 50c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Grapes

To grow grapes successfully, give them good, dry soil, with a slope toward the south. Plant rows eight feet apart and six feet in the row. Plant considerably deeper than they stood in the nursery. More vines fail from shallow planting than from all other causes. The vine should be cut to one spur, with two or three buds. Latter part of October prune, lay down, cover with three or four inches of earth, and take up as late in the spring as possible before budding. Set a stake by the side of each vine, to tie the young growing wood to; it will be all that is required for the first two years. To learn how to prune, watch an experienced operator half an hour at work. It will be better than volumes of reading.

Moore's Early—Bunches medium, berry very large, black, good quality. Ripens a week before Concord. 2 years, 10c each, \$10.00 per dozen \$8.00 per 100.

Delaware—Red; fine flavor; bunch and berry small; a slow, weak grower, that requires good soil and careful handling. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.



Concord.

Concord—Large, black, good; succeeds everywhere; a reliable variety. 2 years old, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

Pocklington—A large, showy white grape; quality good; productive; vine healthy and vigorous. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Agawam—Large; red; quality very good; thick skin; pulp soft, sweet; ripens early; vine very vigorous and healthy. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

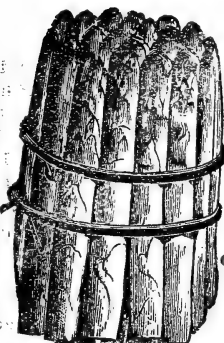
Garden Roots

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal—2-year, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000; 1-year, 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000.

RHUBARB.

Victoria—Divided roots, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.



Shade and Ornamental Trees

Elm, White—A noble tree, of spreading habit and thrifty growth; a native variety. A favorite street and park tree.

Soft Maple—A rapid growing tree, of large size; irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath.

Box Elder—One of the hardiest, healthiest of native trees; large, fine spreading tree of rapid growth.

Basswood—A straight, rapid grower; leaves large, heart shaped, and clusters of fragrant yellow flowers.

Russian Golden Willow—A handsome tree at all seasons of the year, particularly in the winter, on account of its golden yellow bark. The best tree for windbreak on the prairies.

Red Barked Willow—Very handsome in winter; red bark; an upright, pyramidal tree; used for ornamental purposes.

Carolina Poplar—Strong grower, with large, dark, glossy leaves; thrives anywhere; it is the most vigorous growing of all the Poplars, often attaining a height of 100 feet. One of the best trees for prairie planting.

Russian Poplar—Rapid grower; stately tree of fine form; foliage dark green.

Prices on the above:

5 to 6 ft., 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

7 to 8 ft., each, \$5.00 per dozen, \$30.00 100.

8 to 10 ft., 75c each, \$7.50 per dozen, \$50.00 per 100.

1½ inches in diameter, \$1.00 each, \$10 per dozen, \$750.00 per 1,000.

2 inches in diameter, \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per dozen, \$1,250.00 per 1,000.

Larger sizes write for prices. We have Elm up to 4 inches in diameter.

European White Birch—A fine tree, with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterward assumes an elegant drooping habit. 5 to 6 feet, 25c each; 7 to 8 feet, 50c each.

Hackberry—One of our best shade trees. It is perfectly hardy, free from disease, symmetrical form and graceful. Rivals our



Carolina Poplar.

American White Elm in beauty. Our seed was gathered from native trees grown here. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each; 1½ inches in diameter, \$2.00 each.

Catalpa Speciosa—Hardy Catalpa—A hardy variety of rapid growth, with very large leaves; panicles of white, very fragrant, flowers in July;

pod very long and slender, hanging. 6 to 8 feet, 50c each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

Kentucky Coffee Tree—A fine native tree of medium size, with upright, blunt branches and feathery foliage; leaves two feet long. Our stock of this ornamental tree was gathered here at Lake Minnetonka. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00 each.

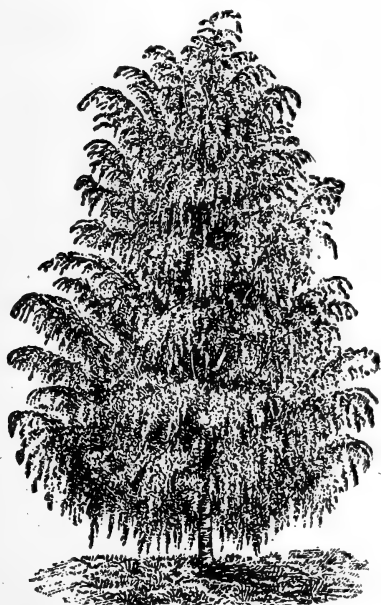
Bolleana Poplar—The most ornamental and desirable of all the Poplars. A very compact, upright grower, with glossy leaves, green above and silvery beneath; desirable as single specimens for the lawn. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each.

Golden Leaved Cottonwood—Has fine golden yellow foliage; effective in parks, cemeteries and large grounds. 4 to 6 feet, 25c each.

European Mountain Ash—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular; large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of showy red fruit, that hangs on to winter. A beautiful tree for the lawn. 3 to 4 feet, 25c; 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

Oak Leaved Mountain Ash—Of fine dense pyramidal habit; leaf resembles that of our Burr Oak; flowers and fruit larger than on the European. 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 7 to 8 feet, \$1.00.

Norway Maple, Schwedlers—A fine variety, with handsome red leaves in early spring, changing to deep bronze later. 5 to 6 feet, 75c each.



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch.

Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch—Finest of our ornamental lawn trees. Has white bark, smaller branches have a graceful drooping habit; leaves rich glossy green, dainty and deeply cut; perfectly hardy, but often dies for want of moisture in the soil; should be watered in dry seasons; this can be done best by using a pointed crowbar, making holes two feet deep, one foot apart, all around the tree. Fill these holes with water as soon as empty; this should be kept up for four or five hours. A thorough watering every ten days in a dry spell is sufficient. Do not let the tree become sod-bound. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00.

Weir's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple—A rapid grower, with drooping branches and finely dissected foliage. 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

Weeping Mountain Ash—A vigorous grower, which forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Should be cut back the first few years to make the limbs droop evenly around the trunk. Cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of red berries. Grafted, 5 to 7 ft. high, \$1 ea.

Napoleon's Weeping Willow—The common graceful weeping willow. 3 to 4 feet, 25c; 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

Russian Mulberry—A variety of rapid growth; ornamental when pruned severely; valuable on fruit farms; the birds are very fond of this fruit, and will not molest any other fruit when mulberries are ripe. Prices on seedlings given: 3 to 4 feet, 25c each, 6 to 8 feet, 50c each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

Seedlings Grown from Minnesota Seeds

	100	500	1000
Box Elder, 6 to 10 inches	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75
Box Elder, 10 to 18 inches .....	.40	2.00	3.50
Box Elder, 18 to 24 inches .....	.75	3.25	6.00
Box Elder, 24 to 36 inches	1.00	4.50	8.50

White Elm and Soft Maple same prices as Box Elder.

Russian Mulberry, from Kansas seed, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1,000.



Cuttings

Cuttings will be cut about 8 inches in length and tied in bundles of one hundred, with tops all one way.

	100	500	1000
Cottonwood	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75
Carolina Poplar .....	.30	1.25	2.00
Russian Poplar .....	.30	1.25	2.00
Russian Golden Willow .....	.30	1.25	2.00
Red Barked Willow .....	.35	1.50	2.50
Current Cuttings .....	.50	2.25	4.00
Napoleon's Weeping Willow .....	.50	2.25	4.00
Gold. Willow and Carolina Poplar 1 yr old, 2 to 4 ft, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1000.			

Hedge Plants

Buckthorn (Rhamnus Catharticus)—One of the best plants for ornamental hedges. The dark glossy green leaves are attractive throughout the season. Branches thorny, which makes the hedge impervious to the smallest animals. The thorns are in the inside of the bush on the older wood, and will not be noticed a few feet away. Perfectly hardy anywhere, on the most severe locations on the prairies, standing the low temperature and drought equal to any shrub grown. Grows freely in all soils. Should be pruned every year from the time they are set out. Most planters neglect

shearing until the plant is at the desired height they wish to keep it. This is a mistake, because the hedge becomes thick only at the top. In order to get a desirable ornamental hedge, cut the plants back to six inches when planting. Do not prune again before early the following spring, when they should be cut back to ten inches from the ground. After the first year, shearing should be done at least twice a year, once early every spring and again about the middle of June. This is necessary to get it thick near the bottom. It bears shearing to any extent. We have found no hedge plant equal to this variety in being ornamental and perfectly healthy at thirty years from planting. There are many hedges not ornamental ten years after planting. We will mention one of these, being extensively planted in Minneapolis. It is the Dogwood, which is very ornamental in winter, the bark being blood red. This red is only on the young wood and loses its beauty with age. Price on Buckthorn, 1 year, 6 to 12 inches, \$5.00 per 100; 2 years old, 12 to 18 inches, \$10.00 per 100.

Purple Leaved Barberry—A variety of common Barberry, with purple leaves and strong, heavy spines; very ornamental; has drooping racemes of flowers, followed by red berries. 2 to 3 feet, \$20.00 per 100.

Common Barberry—A hardy bush, with golden yellow flowers in May and June; light green leaves and thorny branches; not planted much of late

in wheat growing sections, supposed to breed a fungus that causes wheat rust. 1 to 2 feet, \$15.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$20.00 per 100.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Spirea Van Houtte—

Nothing that we can offer is more ornamental and pleasing to the eye than this planted as a division line between lots. No ornamental fence can equal it in beauty. Of graceful habit; branches slender and somewhat drooping; flowers pure white, set thickly along the slender branches. Prune but little, only enough to keep hedge at an even height. 2 to 3 ft., \$20 per 100.

Hardy Herbaceous Flowering Plants

Phlox—The plants are hardy. Grow 1 to 3 feet high; growing and flowering with increasing luxuriance year after year, and remaining in bloom during the late summer months. A good allowance of manure should be worked into the soil every year. A mulch of two inches is a benefit to them when winter sets in. We have them in white, red, pink and purple. 25c each.

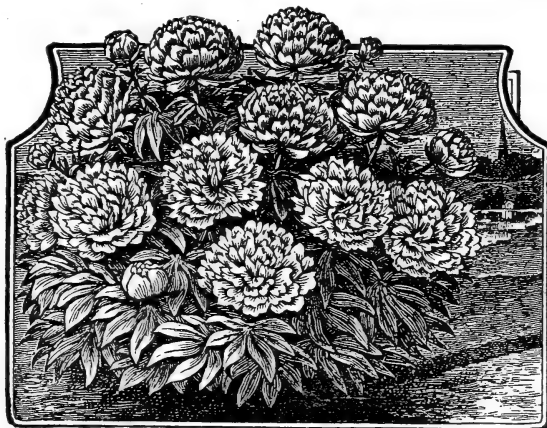
Golden Glow (Summer Chrysanthemum)—Very hardy; grows 4 to 8 feet high; flowers yellow, 3 inches in diameter. 25c each.

Bleeding Heart—Drooping spikes of rose colored, heart shaped flowers; blooms very early, in May. 25c each.

Larkspur (Formosum)—Spikes of blue flowers. 25c.

Paeonies

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of colors and perfection of bloom, should be so neglected. This plant will thrive under ordinary conditions, but to obtain the largest flowers apply liquid manure to the center of the plant as soon as it begins to grow, or scatter finely ground bone meal over the soil as soon as the snow goes off, and cover it with dirt. Never cut the stalks off immediately after blooming.



Grandiflora Rubra—Red, double, very full and fine; one of the largest in cultivation, often measuring eight inches across; a late bloomer. Divided root, one eye, 25c; not divided, 3 to 5 eyes, 50c.

Victoria Tricolor—Outer petals pale rose and pink, center yellowish white, with a few red marks; double and sweet scented. One eye, 25c; 3 to 5 eyes, 50c.

L'Esperance—Probably the finest pink; high, full center, very double; nearly as sweet scented as a rose; an early bloomer. One eye, 25c; 3 to 5 eyes, 50c.

Whitleyi—White, very double and fine. One eye, 25c; 3 to 5 eyes, 50c.

Flowering Shrubs

In shrubs we carry only the choicest varieties, that are hardy and do well on open ground. Flowers may be had by making the right selection all summer, but the greatest show is to be expected in June. Beginners often make the mistake of thinking that a shrub will take care of itself if mulched heavily. It must be remembered that the roots need air as well as moisture. The mulch should be removed occasionally and the ground stirred thoroughly with a hoe. In dry seasons do not water every day; a soaking every ten days is sufficient. We will describe the shrubs in order of their hardiness to enable those buying to select the most hardy for severe locations on the prairies. Shrubs should not be planted on the center of the lawn as a rule. Plant on the outskirts of the lawn in groups along the walks and driveway.

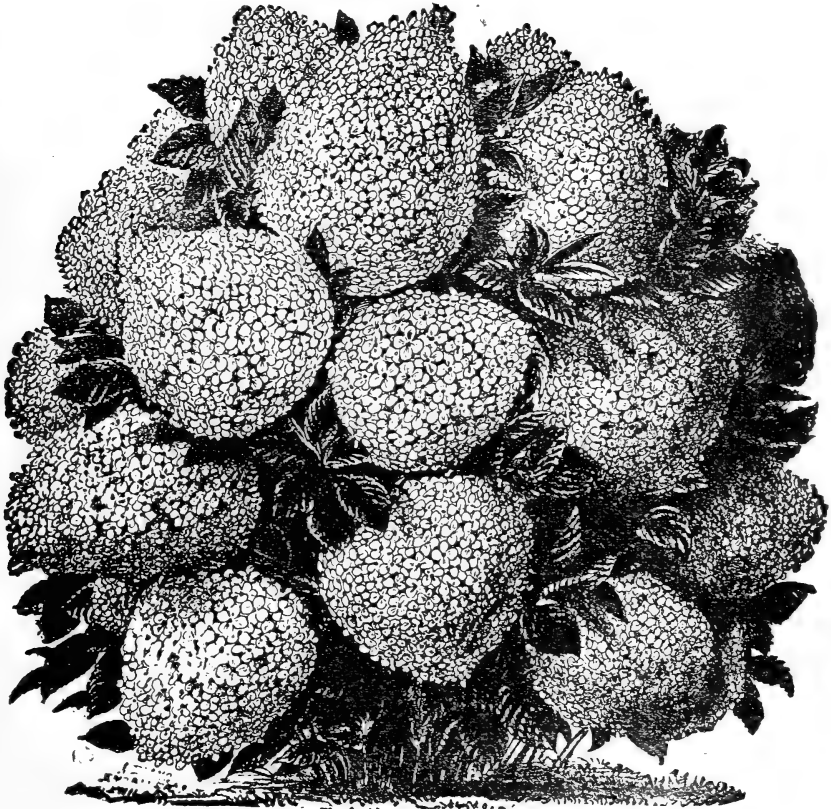
Buckthorn (Sea Buckthorn)—A thorny, silver leaved shrub; very ornamental; should be in every collection; it makes a fine silvery hedge. 2 to 3 feet high, 25c each.

Lilac—This well-known class of beautiful flowering shrubs are hardy anywhere. The old-fashioned lilac, with purple fragrant flowers, in late May and early June. We have them in purple, white and red. 3 to 4 feet, 25c.

Pea Tree (*Caragana arborescens*)—A large shrub or small tree; blossoms yellow, resembling those of the pea; foliage like that of the Locust; blooms in May. 2 to 3 feet, 25c; 4 to 5 feet, 50c.

Bush Honeysuckle—A vigorous grower; blooms very attractive, both in flower and fruit. We have them in pink, yellow and white; blooms in May and June. 2 to 3 feet, 25c.

Albert's Honeysuckle—One of the most ornamental of the Honeysuckles. The longer slender branches are trailing, but the center of growth rises a little higher each year. It is often six feet across when four feet high, very dense; pink fragrant blossoms latter part of May and first half of June. 1 to 2 feet, 25c.



Hardy Hydrangea.

Burning Bush—A small native tree or shrub, with upright habit and handsome foliage. In autumn it is loaded with scarlet seed pods, from which it derives its name. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

High Bush Cranberry—Vigorous grower; bush resembles snowball; covered with terminal corymbs of pure white flowers, followed by bunches of red berries that hang on until late fall. Fruit very ornamental, and can be used for jelly and sauce. 2 to 3 feet, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

Snowball—Well known and popular; repays the least of care with magnificent clusters of pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

Dogwood—A native shrub; very ornamental in winter, the bark being blood red. 2 to 3 feet, 25c.

Variegated Leaved Dogwood—One of the best lawn shrubs we have.

The leaves are green, with a broad white margin; highly ornamental in summer as well as winter. 2 to 3 feet, 50c; 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

Hardy Hydrangea—A magnificent shrub, with pure white flowers, often a foot in length, produced in great pyramidal panicles in August and September, when flowers are scarce. An annual shortening of the branches tends to increase the size of the flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

Fern-Leaf Sumach (New)—This variety is as hardy as the common sumach, just as vigorous and produces the same showy cones of bright red fruit. The leaf is its chief beauty, resembling the most delicate fern in their intricacy. One of the best new shrubs of recent introduction. 2 to 3 feet, 50c; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.



Syringa or Mock Orange.

Syringa or Mock Orange—Vigorous growers, attaining a height of six to ten feet. Flowers white, and very fragrant; resembles orange flowers, hence its name Mock Orange. 2 to 3 feet, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

Golden Leaved Elder—Large, showy shrub, with its masses of snowy blooms and rich golden foliage; blooms in June. All golden leaved shrubs should be planted on a sunny place; they lose most of their golden color when in the shade. 2 to 3 feet, 25c.

Almond, Double Flowering—Pink flowers, like small roses; very double; profuse early bloomer; flowers in May; very desirable. We have the pink on its own roots, which is perfectly hardy here. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

Reeves' Spirea—Vigorous grower, with round clusters of white fragrant flowers that cover the whole plant; very desirable. 2 to 3 feet, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

Van Houtte Spirea—Often called the Bridal Wreath; graceful, with long drooping branches, thickly studded with handsome pure white flowers, hence its name Bridal Wreath. All things considered, we think this the grandest shrub in cultivation. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

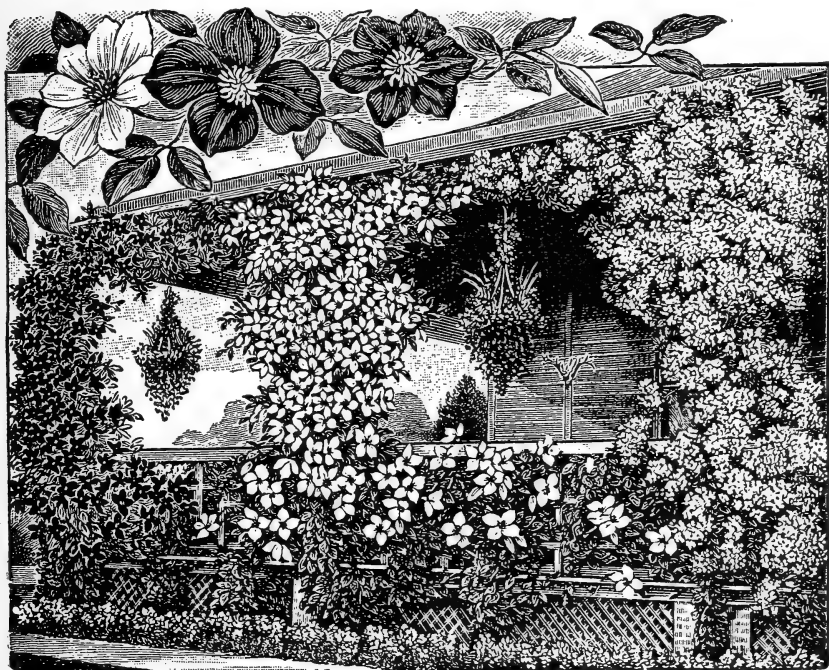
Golden Leaved Spirea—Attains a height of eight to ten feet; leaves bright golden yellow; attractive white flowers latter part of June, followed by red capsules. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

Spirea Anthony Waterer—Attains a height of two to four feet; free bloomer latter part of summer and fall. 1 to 2 feet, 25c.

Rosa Rugosa—A hardy rose of vigorous growth, with strong, thorny branches; thick, wrinkled, glossy foliage, that shines as if varnished; flowers single, of a most beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of rich rosy red color, that hang on until winter. Begins blooming in June, and continues until cut off by frost. This variety is more satisfactory as a shrub than a rose bush in the flower bed. Perfectly hardy, without any winter protection. 2 to 3 feet, 35c cents.

Climbing Vines

Clematis Paniculata—A vigorous, rapid growing climber. The deep, clear green foliage is broad and healthy; flowers star shaped, pure white,



fragrant and about one inch in diameter. They are borne in heads on stiff stems four to six inches long, projecting outside of the leaves, which makes it so showy when in bloom. The most desirable clematis for this climate. 2 years, 50c each.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet—A beautiful vine, with scarlet trumpet shaped flowers, followed by red berries; blooms all summer. 2 yrs. 25c each.

Bittersweet, or Celastrus—A vigorous grower, like our American Ivy. Most attractive when loaded with its orange and scarlet fruit, which hang on well into the winter. 2 years, 25c.

Engleman's Virginia Creeper—One of the most vigorous and hardy climbers. The foliage becomes a rich crimson in autumn; very desirable for walls, where it will cling much better than our common American Ivy. 2 years, 25c.

Evergreens

Valuable for ornamental purposes, hedges, windbreaks and shelter for live stock in winter. In handling and planting evergreens, never allow the roots to become dry for an instant. Their juices are resinous, and when once dry water has no power to restore them. The soil should be well packed around the roots, as they must be planted with the foliage, making it easy for the wind to move them out of position.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

Colorado Blue Spruce—The most beautiful of all evergreens. Fine, erect habit, silvery foliage, not possessed by any other tree. Worthy a place on any lawn. 12 to 18 inches, 35c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

American White Spruce—Of vigorous, upright, compact growth, symmetrical form and dark green foliage; very handsome for lawn specimens. 12 to 18 inches high, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Norway Spruce—Beautiful erect tree, of pyramidal habit; smaller branches droop. One of the best evergreens for screens and windbreaks. 12 to 18 inches, 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Scotch Pine—Rapid grower, stout limbs, silver green foliage. One of the best for windbreaks on the prairies. 12 to 18 inches, 20c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

American Arbor Vitae—Beautiful fine pyramidal form; flat foliage. One of the best for ornamental hedges. Perfectly hardy, but suffers from drouth. 12 to 18 inches, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Roses

The rose delights in an open, sunny situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. A clay loam is best, but they will do well in any ordinary soil.



if enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. The ground should be spaded thoroughly to the depth of 18 inches. Always make a rose bed. A single plant does not do well in the sod, and cannot bloom freely. Keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two by hoeing every week. Prune the top, cutting back the branches at least one-half, and thinning out those that are too thick. The roots should also be cut back one-third and all bruised roots removed. After planting, settle the soil around the plant by watering freely. All roses in this climate must have a good winter protection. We have experimented in covering roses many different ways, but always failed more or less until recently. About the first of November place straw about four inches thick on the ground, bending the bush over on this. Covering the whole plant with three or four inches of soil. On top of this we stretch tar paper, which is held in place with coarse manure. Uncover as soon as frost is thoroughly out of the ground and weather is settled. Choose a cloudy day if possible.

Insects

Spraying—The following remedy is successful with us and very easily made and applied by any one: Dissolve one-fourth of a piece of Ivory soap in one quart of boiling water; empty in cold water to make three gallons. Add to this one teaspoon even full of Paris green. Apply at once. The soap

will kill all sucking insects by contact, and the poison all biting or chewing insects.

The plants we offer are two-year-old field grown, having three or more branches 18 to 24 inches long. All the Hybrid Perpetual Roses will bloom the first year.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Clio—Vigorous grower; flesh color, of the most delicate texture and color imaginable.

Francois Levet—Cherry rose; good size; well formed; very free bloomer, of vigorous habit of growth.

General Jacqueminot—Rich crimson color; an old favorite; needs best of soils and care.

General Washington—One of the freest blooming roses of all the Hybrid Perpetuals; blooms continually throughout the summer and fall.



General Washington.

The flowers are perfectly double, of a beautiful soft glossy scarlet. Our most satisfactory flower bed has 50 Paul Neyron in center and 100 General Washington on the sides.

John Keynes—Fine, deep, reddish maroon; of strong, vigorous habit of growth.

Jules Margotlin—Bright carmine; very free flowering.

Madam Chas. Wood—Deep, rich red; blooms continually until cut off by frost.

Magna Charta—Vigorous grower, of large double flowers; color clear rosy red, flushed with violet crimson; blooms but little after the month of June.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford—Color deep rosy pink, pale flesh on outer petals, deep rose in center; a constant bloomer.

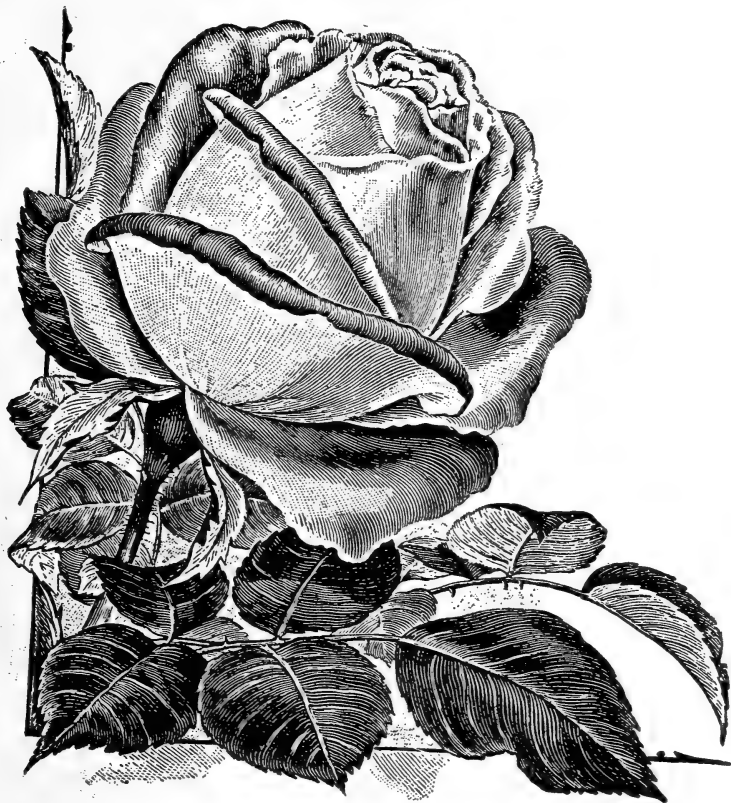
Margaret Dixon—A vigorous grower; large, handsome white rose; its large petals are thick and shell-shaped.

Paul Neyron—Claimed to be the largest rose in cultivation. Minnesota Rose Society, Excelsior, Minn., award us first prize on this variety as the finest pink rose on exhibit. It certainly is a grand variety, often measuring

five inches across. Color bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; somewhat fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clear, glossy foliage, and blooms at intervals throughout the summer and fall; very satisfactory.

Madam Gabriel Luizet—A beautiful large rose, with broad shell-like petals; very double and full; delightfully perfumed; color clear coral rose, suffused with lavender and pearl.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black. One of the best dark roses.



Paul Neyron.

Ulrich Brunner—A rose of beautiful form and finish; color brilliant cherry red; very attractive color.

June Roses

Madam Plantier—The best white rose for the cemetery, all things considered; a strong grower, quite hardy, very free flowering, double flower of medium size. The blossoms are borne in large clusters and so plentifully that the long branches are often bent to the ground beneath their weight.

Persian Yellow—The hardiest semi-double yellow rose; often comes through the winter in good condition without any winter protection. A large, healthy grower and profuse bloomer.

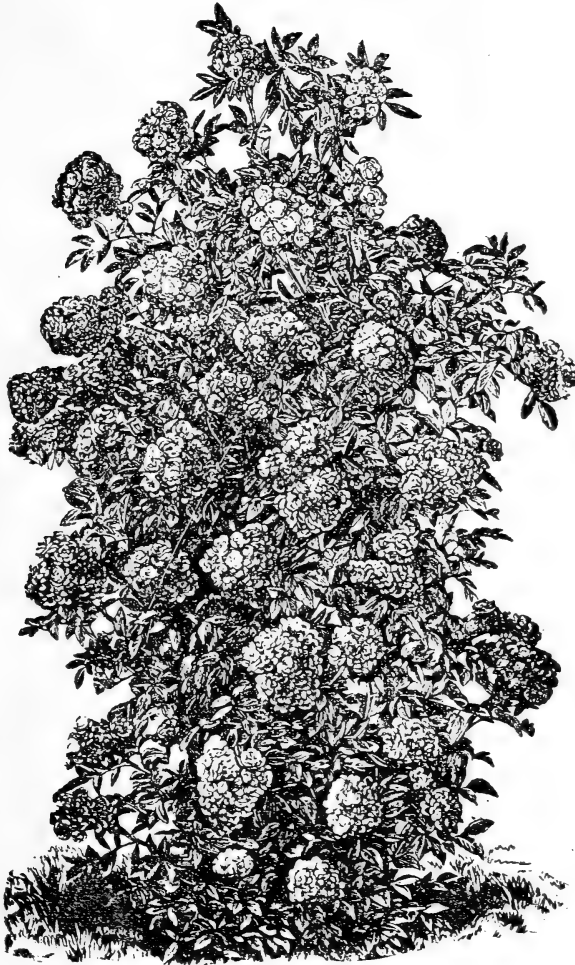
Scotch Rose (New)—A very profuse bloomer; color pink; double; perfectly hardy, needs no winter protection; makes a neat, compact looking hedge.



Madam Gabriel Luizet.

Climbing Roses

Ramblers—Very vigorous in growth, often making shoots ten to twelve feet long in one season, with canes one-half inch in diameter. Flowers produced in large panicles, measuring six to eight inches across, entirely covering the plant. We have the Ramblers in four colors, crimson, pink, yellow and white.



Rambler.

Queen of the Prairie—The old, well-known variety; as reliable and satisfactory as any; large, compact and globular flowers; clear bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe.

Dorothy Perkins—Very much like the Ramblers in habit of growth and blooming. The flowers are very double; color clear shell pink, and holds a long time without fading; very sweetly scented.

Price: 35c each, \$3.00 per dozen, \$22.50 per 100.



Sample of Deephaven Fruit.

DEEPHAVEN NURSERIES

ALFRED O. HAWKINS, Proprietor
EXCELSIOR, MINN.

Please Forward by
State whether wanted by Mail, Freight or Express

Exp. or Frgt. Office

Name

Postoffice

County State

R. R. or Exp. Line

Amount Enclosed:

Postoffice Order - - \$.....

Express Money Order - \$.....

Bank Draft - - - - \$.....

Cash - - - - - **\$**_____

Stamps - - - - - \$_____

Total - - - - - **\$**.....

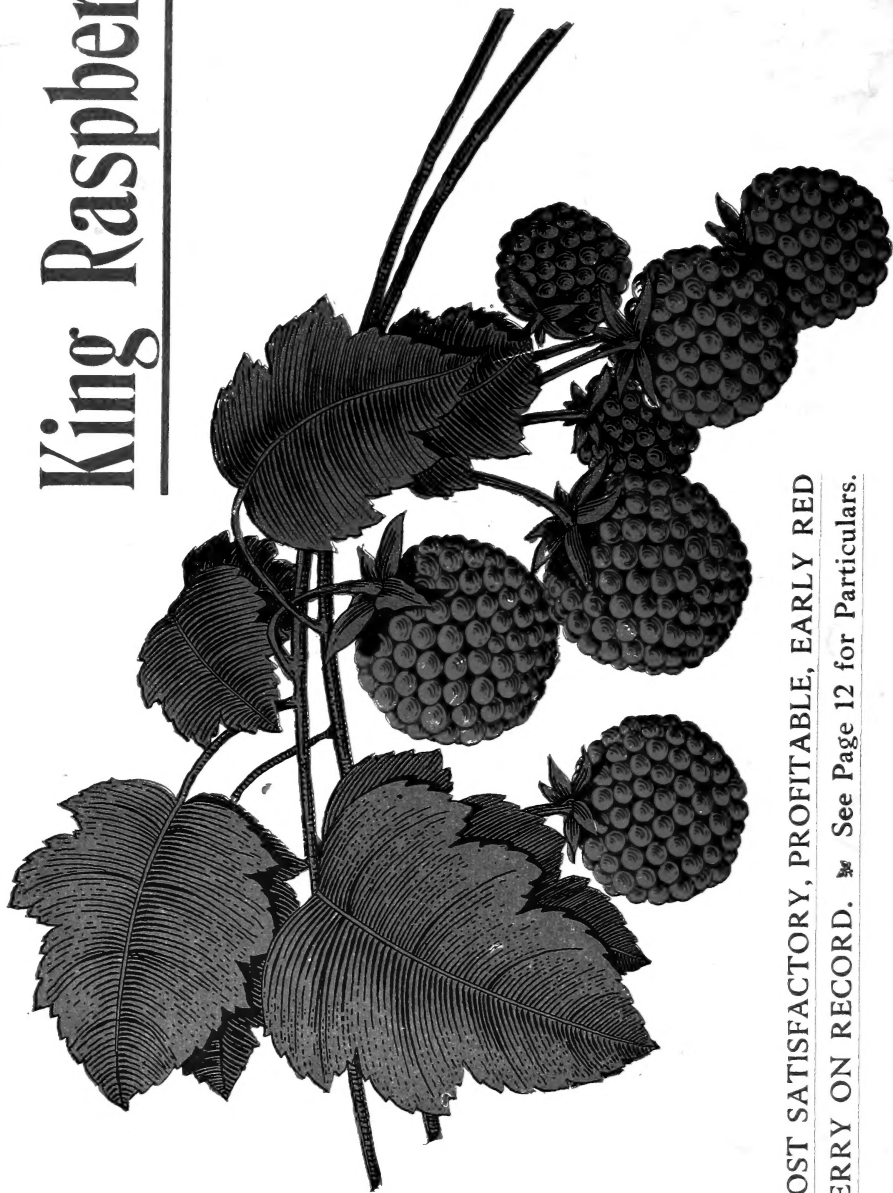
Date

VERY IMPORTANT—Always write your name and Address very plainly; by so doing you will save us much trouble and save the possibility of delay and mistakes in filing your order. All remittances, if practical, should be made by P. O. or Express Order or Bank Draft. We will not be responsible for money lost if sent in an ordinary letter. We cannot accept private checks unless allowance is made sufficient to cover cost of exchange.

[illegible]

[illegible]

King Raspberry



THE MOST SATISFACTORY, PROFITABLE, EARLY RED
RASPBERRY ON RECORD. ✻ See Page 12 for Particulars.